

		ABC(1)	CBS(1)	NBC(1)	Ind./Others(1)	Notes
78	Springfield, MO	KSPR(TV)	KOLR(TV)	KYTV(TV)	KDEB(TV) (FOX)	
		ABC(1)	CBS(1)	NBC(1)	Ind./Others(2)	Notes
79	Tucson, AZ	KGUN(TV)	KOLD-TV	KVOA-TV	KMSB-TV (FOX) KTTU-TV (Ind.)	
		ABC(1)	CBS(1)	NBC(1)	Ind./Others(2)	Notes
80	Spokane, WA	KXLY-TV	KREM-TV	KHQ-TV	KAYU-TV (FOX) KCWT(TV), Wenatchee (Ind.)	
		ABC(1)	CBS(1)	NBC(2)	Ind./Others(2)	Notes
81	Huntsville-Decatur- Florence, AL	WAAY-TV, Huntsville	WHNT-TV, Huntsville	WAFF(TV), Huntsville WOWL-TV, Florence	WTRT(TV), Florence (Ind.) WZDX(TV), Huntsville (FOX)	

		ABC(2)	CBS(1)	NBC(1)	Ind./Others(1)	Notes
82	Cedar Rapids-Waterloo-Dubuque, IA	KCRG-TV, Cedar Rapids KDUB-TV, Dubuque	KGAN(TV), Cedar Rapids	KWWL(TV), Waterloo	KOCR(TV), Cedar Rapids (FOX)	
		ABC(1)	CBS(1)	NBC(1)	Ind./Others(1)	Notes
83	South Bend-Elkhart, IN	WSJV(TV), Elkhart	WSBT-TV, South Bend	WNDU-TV, South Bend	WHME-TV, South Bend (Ind.)	
		ABC(1)	CBS(1)	NBC(1)	Ind./Others(2)	Notes
84	Davenport, IA-Rock Island-Moline, IL	WQAD-TV, Moline	WHBF-TV, Rock Island	KWQC-TV, Davenport	KJMH(TV), Burlington, IA (FOX) KLJB-TV, Davenport (FOX)	
		ABC(1)	CBS(1)	NBC(1)	Ind./Others(2)	Notes
85	Chattanooga, TN	WTVC(TV)	WDEF-TV	WRCB-TV	WDSI-TV (FOX) WFLI-TV, Cleveland (Ind.)	

		ABC(1)	CBS(1)	NBC(1)	Ind./Others(1)	Notes
86	Columbia, SC	WOLO-TV	WLTX(TV)	WIS(TV)	WACH(TV) (FOX)	
		ABC(1)	CBS(1)	NBC(1)	Ind./Others(1)	Notes
87	Jackson, MS	WAPT(TV)	WJTV(TV)	WLBT-TV	WDBD(TV) (FOX)	
		ABC(1)	CBS(1)	NBC(1)	Ind./Others(2)	Notes
88	Fort Myers-Naples, FL	WEVU(TV), Naples	WINK-TV, Fort Myers	WBBH-TV, Fort Myers	WFTX(TV), Cape Coral (FOX) WNPL-TV, Naples (Ind.)	
		ABC(1)	CBS(1)	NBC(1)	Ind./Others(2)	Notes
89	Johnstown-Altoona, PA	WATM-TV, Altoona	WTAJ-TV, Altoona	WJAC-TV, Johnstown	WKBS-TV, Altoona (Ind.)* WWCP-TV, Johnstown (FOX)	*Satellite of WPCB-TV, Greensburg-Pittsburgh
		ABC(1)	CBS(1)	NBC(1)	Ind./Others(1)	Notes
90	Bristol, VA - Kingsport-Johnson City, TN	WKPT-TV, Kingsport	WJHL-TV, Johnson City	WCYB-TV, Bristol	WEMT(TV), Greeneville, TN (FOX)	

		ABC(1)	CBS(1)	NBC(1)	Ind./Others(1)	Notes
91	Madison, WI	WKOW-TV	WISC-TV	WMTV(TV)	WMSN-TV (FOX)	
		ABC(1)	CBS(1)	NBC(1)	Ind./Others(0)	Notes
92	Youngstown, OH	WYTV(TV)	WKBN-TV	WFMJ-TV		
		ABC(1)	CBS(1)	NBC(2)	Ind./Others(0)	Notes
93	Burlington, VT- Plattsburgh, NY	WVNY(TV), Burlington	WCAX-TV, Burlington	WNNE-TV, Hartford, NH* WPTZ(TV), Plattsburgh		*Satellite of WPTZ (TV), Plattsburgh
		ABC(1)	CBS(1)	NBC(1)	Ind./Others(2)	Notes
94	Evansville, IN	WTVW(TV)	WEHT(TV)	WFIE-TV	WEVV(TV) (FOX) WLCN(TV), Madisonville, KY (Ind.)	
		ABC(1)	CBS(1)	NBC(1)	Ind./Others(1)	Notes
95	Baton Rouge, LA	WBRZ(TV)	WAFB(TV)	WVLA(TV)	WGMB(TV) (FOX)	

		ABC(1)	CBS(2)	NBC(1)	Ind./Others(1)	Notes
96	Waco-Temple, TX	KXXV(TV), Waco	KBTX-TV, Bryan* KWTX-TV, Waco	KCEN-TV, Temple	KWKT(TV), Waco (FOX)	*Affiliated with KWTX-TV, Waco
		ABC(1)	CBS(0)	NBC(1)	Ind./Others(0)	Notes
97	Springfield, MA	WGGB-TV		WWLP(TV)		
		ABC(1)	CBS(1)	NBC(1)	Ind./Others(1)	Notes
98	Colorado Springs- Pueblo, CO	KRDO-TV, Colorado Springs	KKTV(TV), Colorado Springs	KOAA-TV, Pueblo	KXRM-TV, Colorado Springs (FOX)	
		ABC(4)	CBS(2)	NBC(1)	Ind./Others(0)	Notes
99	Lincoln-Hastings- Kearney, NE	KCAN(TV), Albion*	KGIN(TV), Grand Island**	KHAS-TV, Hastings		*Satellite of KCAU-TV, Sioux City, IA **Satellite of KOLN(TV), Lincoln ***Semi-satellite of KHGI-TV, Kearney ****Satellite of KHGI-TV, Kearney
		KHGI-TV, Kearney	KOLN(TV), Lincoln			
		KSNB-TV, Superior***				
		KWNB-TV, Hayes Center****				

		ABC(1)	CBS(1)	NBC(1)	Ind./Others(7)	Notes
100	El Paso, TX	KVIA-TV	KDBC-TV	KTSM-TV	KCIK(TV) (FOX)	*Mexican-licensed station
					KINT-TV (Univision)	
					KJLF-TV (Ind.)	
					KZIA(TV), Las Cruces, NM (Ind.)	
					XEJ-TV, Juarez, Mexico (Univision)*	
					XEPM-TV, Juarez (Ind.)*	
					XHIJ-TV, Juarez (Telemundo)*	
		ABC(1)	CBS(1)	NBC(1)	Ind./Others(2)	Notes
101	Fort Wayne, IN	WPTA(TV)	WANE-TV	WKJG-TV	WFFT-TV (FOX)	
					WINM(TV), Angola (Ind.)	

		ABC(1)	CBS(1)	NBC(1)	Ind./Others(2)	Notes
102	Savannah, GA	WJCL(TV)	WTOG-TV	WSAV-TV	WTGS(TV), Hardeeville, SC (FOX)	
					WUBI(TV), Baxley (Ind.)	

		ABC(1)	CBS(1)	NBC(1)	Ind./Others(2)	Notes
103	Greenville- New Bern- Washington, NC	WCTI(TV), New Bern	WNCT-TV, Greenville	WITN-TV, Washington	WFXI(TV), Morehead City (FOX)	
					WYDO(TV), Greenville (Ind.)	

EXHIBIT C

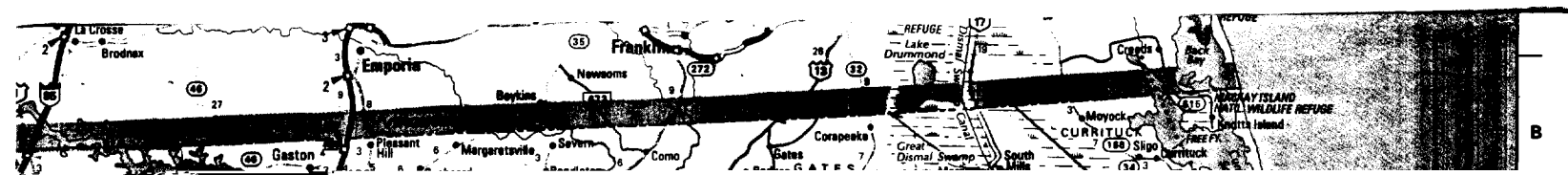


EXHIBIT D

PRELIMINARY TITLE IX SSED GRANT PROPOSAL

1.0 Proponent *home county of Jacksonville*

Onslow County Economic Development Commission
Post Office Box 537
301 Western Boulevard, Suite A
Jacksonville, NC 28541-0537

Contact Person: Mr. Jeff Newsome
Director
(800) 852-2758

2.0 The Dislocation

a. Type: Plant closures

During the ten months from July 1990 to May 20, 1991, Onslow experienced four plant closures with the loss of 754 jobs. The plant closures, SIC, dates, and the number of lost jobs include:

<u>Plant Closed</u>	<u>SIC</u>	<u>Date Closed</u>	<u>Number of Jobs Lost</u>
Carolina Skiff	37	July 1, 1990	50
Weyerhaeuser	24	November 17, 1990	275
Chris Craft plant	37	September 30, 1990	329
Hydro Sport	37	May 20, 1991	100

b. Economic Impact: Onslow County is designated as a Metropolitan Statistical Area with an unemployment rate (5.8 percent) that is below the national average.

(1) As of June 1992, the 754 jobs lost because of plant closings represents 1.99 percent of Onslow County's 37,790 employed population (data provided by the Onslow County Employment Security Commission).

(2) The 275 jobs lost from the single Weyerhaeuser plant (SIC 24) closing represents 72.6 percent of Onslow's County SSED threshold (378).

(3) The 479 jobs lost in the boating industry (SIC 37) represents 129 percent of Onslow County's SSED threshold (378).

3.0 Economic Background

The unemployment rate for Onslow County was less than 3.5 percent in July 1990. The County's unemployment rate increased to a high of 6.75 percent in January 1991 (the result of the Weyerhaeuser, Chris Craft and Carolina Skiff plant closing) and has remained between 5.0 and 6.4 percent since the fourth plant closing (Hydro Sport) in May 1990 (Appendix A).

The population of Onslow County, including military personnel located at Camp Lejeune, has increased from 112,787 in 1980 to 149,878 in 1990. The County, with the city of Jacksonville, has been designated a metropolitan area by the Census Bureau.

Onslow County has a long term major underemployment problem with an unusually large portion of the employed working in jobs that tend to be part-time and/or have very low wages. Of approximately 30,000 workers with employment compensation insurance in the County, some 9,000 receive an average weekly wage of \$201. Consequently, Onslow County has a history of very low per capita income (PCI); e.g., the County's 1990 PCI (\$10,190) was 54.4 percent of the U.S. PCI (\$18,720). The per capita personal income figures by year are:

1985	-	\$ 8,961
1986	-	9,182
1987	-	9,694
1988	-	10,245
1989	-	10,726
1990	-	10,190

Data provided by the Onslow County Employment Security Office

The severity of Onslow County's long term low PCI has been exacerbated by the higher unemployment resulting from the closing of these plants, as indicated by the decline of PCI in 1990 when individuals who lost jobs as a result of these closings took lower paying employment. While the unemployment rate in Onslow County remains below the national average, it surged from 3.2 percent to 6.6 percent in the Fall of 1990 and has remained approximately 6 percent since the closing of the four plants in 1990 and 1991; the unemployment rate was 6.4 percent in January 1992.

Now, another and potentially even more severe economic challenge looms just over the horizon for Onslow County. This challenge has its roots in the reductions of American military defense spending. The inflow of capital and income from Camp Lejeune, a major U.S. Marine Corps base, historically has been and continues to be a principal contributor to the economy of Onslow County. For example, there are approximately 43,100 military personnel located at Camp Lejeune as compared to Onslow County's civilian employment of 37,790.

The reductions in defense spending will have several major impacts on Onslow County. First, the U.S. Marine Corps, subject to the approval of the U.S. Congress, is planning to reduce 6,000 military personnel (15 percent) stationed at Camp Lejeune. Using the Department of Defense (DoD) Office of Economic Adjustment (OEA) a factor of 0.5, this reduction translates to a loss of 3,000 civilian jobs in Onslow County. The loss of these jobs, unless offset by other economic opportunities, would increase the present unemployment rate an additional 7.9 percent to approximately 13.7 percent. Second, there is likely to be an additional increase in the unemployment rate because capital improvement expenditures at Camp Lejeune are forecast to be reduced dramatically from the present annual level of \$90 million to approximately \$5 million annually. The result will be additional numbers of construction workers who will either be unemployed, will take lower paying jobs, or will have to seek work outside the County. Onslow County officials will work with the DoD OEA to develop alternative strategies for replacing the jobs that will be lost as a result of the forecasted military reductions.

ONSLOW COUNTY LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES

ONSLOW COUNTY UNEMPLOYMENT RATES



EXHIBIT E

THE ECONOMY OF CARTERET COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA, 1992

I. INTRODUCTION: Carteret County, North Carolina, is a rural county centrally located on the North Carolina coast. The county's 1990 permanent population of 52,556 is spread among nine incorporated municipalities and many unincorporated rural communities. The largest county municipality is Morehead City, with a 1990 population of 6,046, and the second largest city is the county seat, Beaufort, with a 1990 population of 3,808.

Carteret County has a rich tradition in commercial fishing, and the last thirty years have brought an influx of activity in the tourism, service and retirement sectors. Proximity to the Marine Corps Air Station, Cherry Point, which is located in nearby Craven County, has resulted in substantial military and civilian employment, for Carteret County residents. Carteret County is home to one of the State's two deep-water ports, located in Morehead City, and Carteret County is also home to several marine science institutions, including the Duke University Marine Laboratory, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Southeast Fisheries Center and the University of North Carolina Institute of Marine Science, all of which provide substantial employment at high wage scales.

II. ECONOMIC TRENDS: The decline in the economic well-being of Carteret County began in the late 1980s, and as a result of a confluence of circumstances over the last several years, has declined perspicuously to its lowest levels in recent history. Although Carteret County has never had a substantial manufacturing base, two of its largest manufacturing employers closed in 1987, and the buildings formerly occupied by these companies remain vacant. The closing in 1987 of the Conner Homes Corporation, a New York Stock Exchange company which built manufactured housing, and the closing of the Blue Bell/Wrangler Jeans apparel plants and distribution facility in Carteret County, which was precipitated by a leveraged buy-out of the company, resulted in the loss of nearly 1,000 manufacturing jobs. Within the

Pg 5

After experiencing substantial growth in the early and mid-1980s, the home building and construction industry in Carteret County, which is one of the county's primary employers, has been in a tailspin. The Tax Reform Act of 1986, combined with the national recession and a soft real estate market in the northeast and midwest, which regions generate the preponderance of our retirement population, collectively have had a chilling effect on the home building and construction industries. As a consequence, many construction companies have closed or been forced to substantially reduce payrolls and local building supply purchases, which has in turn produced adverse impacts throughout the entire county.

III. UNEMPLOYMENT: As you can see from the following chart, Carteret County's employment varies significantly due to the seasonal nature of the tourism and fishing industries. The figures for 1990 and 1991 show substantial increases in unemployment in Carteret County in the last year, and the rates actually exceed the unemployment rates of 1987, when the Conner and Wrangler/Blue Bell facilities closed and when the Red Tide produced substantial unemployment in the fishing industry. It is estimated by representatives of the Employment Security Commission that unemployment levels will continue in 1992 to run substantially higher than in 1991.

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	AVG
1990	8.0	6.6	4.9	4.0	4.0	3.5	3.6	2.8	2.5	3.1	5.3	6.6	4.6
1991	8.4	7.4	6.6	5.6	5.7	4.9	4.7	4.8	5.0	5.3	8.0	9.0	6.2

IV. WAGES: Carteret County's average annual wage is consistently among the lowest of the 100 counties in North Carolina, due in large part to our disproportionate reliance on commercial fishing and retail and service industry employment in the tourism industry. Based on data prepared by the North Carolina Office of State Budget and Management for 1988, which is the last year for which has been compiled, Carteret County's annual wage was \$12,904, compared to the state average of \$18,625, ranking Carteret County 93rd out of the 100 counties in North Carolina. Even when outside non-salaried income is considered, the average per capita income for Carteret County adults in 1989 was \$13,484, which ranks substantially below state averages.

V. PUBLIC ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS: Carteret County has seen a gradual increase in its social services populations through the late 1980s, which has culminated in a dramatic increase in public assistance programs over the last twelve months. Based on information provided to the Economic Development Council by the Carteret County Department of Social Services, recipients of AFDC and food stamp benefits rose approximately 50% in 1991 over 1990 levels, based on monthly averages. The following table shows comparative figures for October 1990 and 1991.

1156

	<u>10/90</u>	<u>10/91</u>	<u>% Increase</u>
AFDC			
Number of Households	1,095	1,579	44%
Number of People	1,833	2,917	59%
FOOD STAMPS			
Number of Households	1,183	1,657	40%
Number of People	3,086	4,427	43%
Value of Issued Coupons	\$186,148	\$269,614	45%
MEDICAL ASSISTANCE			
Disabled/aged	1,083	1,218	12%
Pregnant Women	139	158	14%
Infants/Children	471	591	25%

The Department of Social Services anticipates a continued increase in populations served by the AFDC, food stamp and Medicaid programs during 1992.

VI. MISCELLANEOUS DATA: Based on statistics prepared by the North Carolina Department of Economic and Community Development, Carteret County was one of only 18 counties in the State of North Carolina in 1988 and 1989 which had no new (as opposed to expansions of existing industries) industry employment or capital investment. Although figures have not yet been compiled by the State of North Carolina, records maintained at the county level indicate that there has been no new industry capital investment or employment since 1989, meaning that there has been no new industry capital investment or employment announced in Carteret County in four years. Such a dubious achievement would probably rank Carteret County among the lowest tenth in the State of North Carolina in new industrial capital investment and employment.

Although federal bankruptcy filings are not maintained at a county-by-county basis, the number of bankruptcies filed in the eastern North Carolina district has risen dramatically in the last two years. Based on conversations with local lenders, the number of bankruptcy filings by Carteret County residents and businesses has reached modern-day record levels during the past year. Similarly, the number of real estate foreclosures in Carteret County has risen substantially during the last two years. For example, in 1980, there were 121 real estate foreclosures in Carteret County. In 1989, there were 320, which grew to 322 in 1990 through the month of October, without including foreclosures during the months of November and December. Finally, Carteret County continues to be plagued with much higher than average dropout rates from its public schools, which is a trend that is expected to increase during the coming years.

VII. CONCLUSIONS: Although Carteret County's economy has declined since the late 1980s, that decline has accelerated during the last twelve months. Currently, there are no prospects for substantial additional employment in Carteret County, other than through expansions of existing industry segments, including the marine science

community and the tourism industry. The commercial fishing industry, which has played a prominent role in Carteret County's history, is in gradual decline, and the construction and home building industry will likely never recover its employment levels of the early and mid-1980s. The tourism and retail industries, although steady, continue to rely on seasonal and part-time employment at low wage scales with minimal or no benefits. The Naval Aviation Depot at the Marine Corps Air Station, Cherry Point, located in adjacent Craven County, is the smallest of the six Naval Aviation Depots, and will be increasingly subject to Pentagon pressures for workforce reductions. Therefore, while the Marine Corps facility currently is the largest single employer of Carteret County residents, prospects for the future of the Marine Corps Air Station, Cherry Point, are uncertain.

With no prospects for substantial new industries likely in the near future, increased employment in Carteret County must come from expansions of existing industries and industry segments. The marine science community in Carteret County represents one of our few opportunities to expand employment within the county at wage scales substantially in excess of the county's average wage.

CARTERET COUNTY
GROSS RETAIL SALES

<u>MONTH</u>	<u>1985/86</u>	<u>1986/87</u>	<u>1987/88</u>	<u>1988/89</u>	<u>1989/90</u>	<u>1990/91</u>
July	\$ 38,238,405	\$ 40,630,060	\$ 44,394,963	\$ 50,337,276	\$ 50,013,365	\$ 50,278,139
August	45,099,545 *	44,387,158	45,494,377	52,017,164	53,071,226	52,878,936
September	38,175,460	42,369,841	43,338,039	50,219,936	48,317,798	47,689,566
October	31,230,736	31,777,736	34,237,934	39,654,263	40,438,561	39,494,396
November	28,434,678	28,905,497	33,090,623	38,514,545	36,589,160	35,609,718
December	28,626,652	28,962,280	29,590,482	35,051,694	31,883,243	32,628,894
January	27,245,803	27,380,766	28,445,385	35,116,962	30,677,657	33,680,450
February	24,688,174	21,792,204	29,941,358	25,791,779	24,589,750	24,206,578
March	21,952,381	22,832,491	24,618,245	27,063,928	27,209,255	24,514,989
April	27,788,059	26,544,400	32,808,825	34,167,065	33,759,773	35,522,654
May	32,916,317	32,919,385	38,768,040	38,651,200	38,458,552	39,732,540

77

733
4548

By Fiscal Year (July-June)

MONTH	<u>1991/92</u>	<u>1992/93</u>	<u>1993/94</u>	<u>1994/95</u>	<u>1996/97</u>	<u>1997/98</u>	<u>1998/99</u>	<u>1999/2000</u>
July	50,712,585	55,742,910						
August	55,327,000	60,685,116						
September	49,157,000	53,056,094						
October	37,318,000	44,313,740						
November	35,460,236	35,281,735						
December	37,206,804	38,575,348						
January	32,451,483							
February	27,719,257							
March	29,833,133							
April	34,522,152							
May	43,212,798							
June	<u>46,155,173</u>							
TOTALS:	479,175,631							

Carteret County Unemployment Rates
(In Percentages)

	<u>1980</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>
JAN	9.8	11.4	8.0	8.4	11.6	10.7*
FEB	9.0	9.0	6.6	7.4	10.4	
MAR	8.8	6.5	4.9	6.6	8.5	
APR	8.7	5.1	4.0	5.6	5.9	
MAY	7.3	4.1	4.0	5.7	5.1	
JUN	6.7	3.6	3.5	4.9	5.3	
JUL	6.9	4.0	3.6	4.7	5.1	
AUG	6.2	6.6	2.8	4.8	5.3	
SEP	6.3	3.3	2.5	5.0	5.2	
OCT	6.4	3.6	3.1	5.3	5.5	
NOV	9.4	4.3	5.3	8.0	7.1	
DEC	9.0	4.6	6.6	9.0	7.8	
AVG	7.9	5.5	4.6	6.2	6.9	

*Preliminary Figure; Subject to Revision

Source: Employment Security Commission of N.C.

Insured Employment

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Total Employees</u>	
	<u>1980</u>	<u>1990</u>
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	168	208
Construction	509	789
Manufacturing	1,194	1,760
Transportation, Utilities and Communications	506	637
Wholesale/Retail Trade	3,328	5,851
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	333	802
Services	1,853	3,194
Government	2,231	3,166

Source: Employment Security Commission of N.C.; note that insured employment does not represent all employees in respective industry segments.

Industry Employment in County

	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>
Goods Producing	2,740	2,350	2,370	2,610

EXHIBIT F

DECLARATION OF MILLARD S. YOUNTS

I, Millard S. Younts, hereby declare as follows:

1. I am the President of Media Services Group, Inc., a company which specializes in media brokerage, appraisals, financing and consultation. My company's business principally involves the sale and valuation of radio and television properties.

2. On February 1, 1993, I gave a Declaration in connection with a "Petition for Leave to Amend and Request for Authority for Satellite Operation" filed by Local Television Associates, Inc.

Broadcasters, the National Association of Media Brokers, the Broadcast Cable Financial Management Association, and numerous state broadcaster associations.

4. My brokerage experience with the Greenville-New Bern-Washington, North Carolina market has been extensive. During my career I have been involved in the sale, attempted sale and/or valuation of 15 radio and television properties in this market, spanning back some ten years. My family has owned a radio station in this market, and I am currently selling both radio and television properties in the market. Moreover, I am a North Carolina native, I have lived in the Greenville-New Bern-Washington, North Carolina market, and my family owned radio stations in North Carolina for 36 years. For all these reasons, I am very familiar with the Greenville-New Bern-Washington market generally, as well as broadcast industry conditions there.

5. Over the past six months I have been involved in informal attempts to sell two television stations in the Greenville-New Bern-Washington market. Obviously, I cannot be specific about the stations involved or the persons with whom I have been in contact, as this would divulge confidential business information. I can say, however, that two commercial television stations in the market have been offered by my company as possibly being for sale. We have made preliminary contacts with approximately 12 persons with respect to the sale of these stations. At this point none of these inquiries has ripened into a sale, an expression of interest to buy, or a formal offer. We